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Eastern rockhopper penguin (*Eudyptes filholi*): pp. 32, 33.

Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome*, sensu lato
10/01/1840 Macquarie Island

The American Exploring Expedition recorded the Rockhopper Penguin at Macquarie Island in 1840 (Peale 1848). Midshipman Eld, of the *Peacock*, gave the following vivid account of his visit on the 10th January: “Although I had heard so often of the great quantity of birds on the uninhabited islands, I was not prepared to see them in such myriads as here. The whole sides of the rugged hills were literally covered with them. I ascended a crag to what I thought was their principal roost, and at every step my astonishment increased. It was impossible to hear one self's speak. These penguins are the *Eudyptes chrysocome*. The birds stand erect in rows, which gives them the appearance of Lilliputian soldiers”.

It was at that time assumed to be the same form as the Rockhopper Penguin found in the Atlantic. Tennyson & Miskelly (1989) commented that the three forms of Rockhopper were morphologically distinct, with disjunct breeding ranges. Banks et al. (2006) genetically analysed the three Rockhopper taxa and considered that each was a species.

Eastern Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes filholi* (Hutton 1879), Native
October 1874 Campbell Island

Hutton (1878) described the Eastern Rockhopper from a specimen obtained at Campbell Island in 1874. This bird was presented to the Otago Museum by one of the officers of the French War Steamer, *Vire*, who obtained it at Campbell Island, in 1874. I have named it in remembrance of Dr. H. Filhol, the accomplished and energetic naturalist of the French Transit of Venus Expedition, who visited that island in 1874, in the *Vire* (Hutton 1878).

The specimen was presented to the Otago Museum by an officer of the French ship *Vire*, which had visited Campbell Island to observe the transit of Venus.